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Wool, worth 25c.
Silk finish Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, worth 25c.
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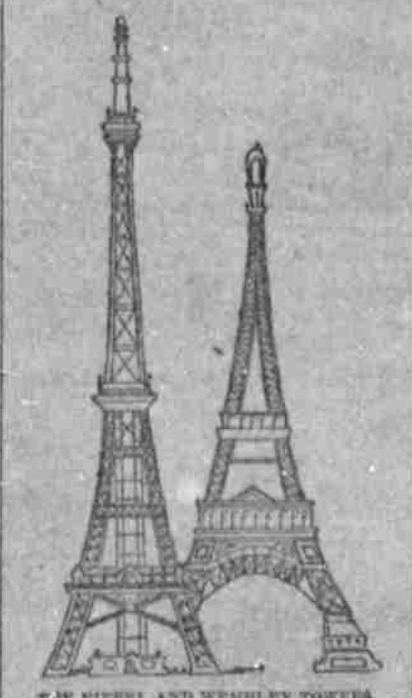
and thank me for calling
your attention to it!"

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THE WEMBLEY TOWER.

A Monumental Structure That Will Outdo

At Wembley Park, a suburb of London, there is now in progress of construction a tower whose summit will be 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. In height it will eclipse the famous erection of M. Eiffel by 175 feet, the respective altitudes being as 1,150 to 975. The height on which it stands is 165 feet above the sea level, and senses may well reel at the attempt to realize the glorious and expansive view which will be available from the top. There will be three platforms to the tower at intervening altitudes of 100 feet, 500 feet and 950 feet respectively. The area of the first will be about 300 feet



THE EIFFEL AND WEMBLEY TOWERS.

square, and it will be covered by a concrete ball, shops, restaurants and all kinds of various kinds. There will be the erection of the second platform, but on a lesser scale, and on the third a rest office with telephonic communication will be the leading feature. If the amount of business transacted on the highest stage of the Eiffel tower, by any criterion the postmaster general will have no cause to complain of an uncommensurate branch, while the patriotism of its patrons will be gratified by the circumstance that this stage is to be 40 feet higher than the loftiest with the Parisian erection can boast. Everything all will be an electric lamp of extraordinary illuminating power. The entire tower will weigh about seven thousand five hundred tons and each of its colossal legs will stand on a solid rock of concrete, already in position and imbedded to the depth of seventy-five feet. This weight is much lighter than that of the Eiffel tower, but Sir Benjamin Baker, who built the great Forth bridge, is superintending the work and may be safely trusted to make the structure perfectly strong and safe. The four legs are already a third of the way up to the first platform. They stand at the corners of a square of three hundred feet base, within which four elevators—two up and two down—will work and will be able, it is expected, to carry as many as sixty thousand persons in a day. The tower will be built entirely of steel. The first platform is under contract to be finished by November of this year, but no date has been fixed for the completion of the entire work, though the construction may possibly be witnessed by the end of 1904.

LONDON'S NEW MAYOR.

He is a Conservative and Church of England Man.

The livery men of the seventy guilds of the city of London have once more assembled in the common hall for the purpose of electing a new lord mayor. Their choice for the ensuing year fell between Mr. Alderman Tyler and Mr. Alderman Pendergast, and, on this result being reported to the court of aldermen, Mr. Tyler was unanimously elected. The announcement of the court's decision, presently made public by the recorder, met with loud cheers. Mr. George Robert Tyler, lord mayor-elect, is the head of the firm of Messrs. Venable, Tyler & Co., paper makers, Quennell, he has served every civic office, was elected a common councilman in 1877 and afterwards deputy of his ward. During the mayoralty of Sir David Evans Mr. Tyler was a sheriff, he is at present the master of the stationers' company and of him it may also be mentioned that he is a conservative and Church of England man.

LORD MAYOR TYLER OF LONDON.

The coolest mile of railroad is a mile measured on the steel portion of the Forth bridge. The length of this portion is a mile and twenty yards, and the cost of it was considerably over \$10,000,000. The most expensive railway system in the world is the "Inner Circle" line of London, which cost, including the purchase of the land, from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 per mile. The last constructed mile, between the Mansion House and Aldgate, cost altogether, including "compensation," nearly \$10,000,000.

Two FIFTY-FIVE-year-old girls have passed the entrance examination to Yale college. Kate at Racine, Wis., is a little less than six feet high, while Carrie is a little less than five feet high. The last lineal descendant of the author of "Robinson Crusoe" is a pauper, seventy years of age, nearly blind, and residing in a poorhouse in London.

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LITTLE PEOPLE.

Many Graves of the Tennessee Pygmies Explored by a Scientist.

Collins of Stone and Shreds of Hemp—Probably a Race of Indians Who Dwelt in the Mountains Thousands of Years Ago.

(Copyright, 1903.)

HERE is an old graveyard right over yonder, on the other side of that ridge," my companion said, indicating the direction with a nod of his head. "A good graveyard!" I exclaimed; "I didn't think there were enough people here to make a graveyard of this."

We were traversing, on horseback, one of the sparsely settled, rough hill districts of western Tennessee, and were, I thought, several miles at least from any human habitation. What purpose would a graveyard serve, especially an old one?

"That's just it," my companion said, compassionately. "It's no common human graveyard; it's the Little People. Been there since the Lord knows when—they were all dead and buried long before white folks came."

The Little People, who have not been heard of since the discovery of the tradition of the pygmies, which once inhabited their fields and woods. And here we were with a few steps of one of their burial grounds! It would never do to go past in this way.

"Wait," I said, "I want to stop," and we turned our horses' heads away from the rough road and across the ridge of low hills behind which lay the graves of that almost forgotten people. Two small streams, one flowing north and the other northeast, met here among the hills, and right in the confluence, in the angle, lay the cemetery. There was a low wall of earth, enclosing an area of perhaps seven or eight acres, the earth in this wall having been thrown up from a trench dug just within. Whether it was intended to serve merely as a boundary or in the remote expectancy of a fortification we do not know. This crumbling wall was covered thickly with the rank vegetation of the hills, which had irreverently intruded upon the consecrated ground and was making itself perfectly at home, feeding upon the dust of the dead.

The earthworks were semicircular in outline. In the eastern end of the inclosure was a low mound, about eight feet high and eighteen or twenty feet in diameter, with its crown decorated with two or three small oak trees of the variety known as scrub, and one, even if acquainted with the "signs," as miners say, would have been at a loss to discover other indications of the use of the place. I had expected something more.

"There's two rows of 'em," my guide yonder by that wall, an' 'other right here to the left. They're hid, the little 'em that's above ground, by the brush." My companion had perhaps seen my expression of disappointment, and dismounting he led the way to one of the places he had indicated, and thrusting back the growth of vines and bushes he disclosed the edges of a few rough slabs of gray limestone set in rude horseshoe in the earth. Some of the slabs were three or four feet long, and in clearing away the soil from one of the queer graves.

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Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

UNCLE SAM'S GARDEN.

It Contains a Giant Lily and Many Very Wonderful Plants.

Seeds Given for the Asking—How Congressmen Get a Little Botany by Way of Variety Along with Their Other Perquisites.

(Copyright, 1903.)

In this age of retrenchment and unrelenting of expense many may ask why the United States should support a botanical garden. Perhaps some of the most zealous advocates for cutting down the expense of the national government might ask why the tract of between eight and nine acres almost under the dome of the capitol, where the land is worth at least five dollars a square foot, cannot be sold and the money turned into the treasury or the land used as a building site for the new buildings which are constantly being erected in the city for municipal and governmental use. This, however, is a national government. The government believes in the education and betterment of the people, and it is safe to say that as long as this principle prevails the botanical garden will continue to exist, as it has in the past, as an ornament not only to the citizens of this city but to the thousands of visitors who year by year admire its beauties, and gain new inspirations and love for the cultivation of flowers.

If you are a newly elected member of congress and have not been initiated into the full scope of your perquisites, you will probably receive within a short time after your arrival a letter from some person or persons, and never forget of asking you for an order on the superintendent for some choice ferns, palms or hanging baskets to be filled at their own suggestion. Perhaps the letter comes from some resident of Washington, for there are many here who are on the outlook for new members of congress, especially those who do not bring their families with them. Or it may come from one of your own constituents, who is well versed in all the botanical garden's qualities. So it will not be long before you learn that there is a vast variety of things besides seeds and congressional reports, which only await your order informing the custodians where the articles may be sent.

Each member of congress is entitled to a certain amount from the botanical garden each year—the kind and the amount being, of course, subject to the rules of the superintendent. If a senator should send for one of the rare specimens of palms or cacti, it is very doubtful about the request being honored. The last specimen of a rare plant would not be given up under any circumstances. The most of the orders sent in are for roses, geraniums and



THE VICTORIA REGIA.

water, for were they kept during the length of time which would be required for transportation the seeds would be worthless. Indeed, the Victoria Regia is in its full glory, and it is during this month that the amateur photographer delights himself by posing a small child upon one of the immense leaves. By this novel experiment we are better able to judge of the size of this plant of the lily family.

Among the other wonders of the botanical gardens is a large bed of elephant grass, which grows to the height of eighteen or twenty feet. As a rapid growing plant, this grass seems to be first in its class, but during the winter season it dies down to the roots. When in blossom the bed looks like a small section of jungle transplanted to American soil.

The trees in the botanical gardens have been selected more with a view to their adaptability to the soil and climate and to their worth as shade trees, rather than to illustrate peculiar kinds or varieties of tree, and altogether the general effect of the tree planting has been very successful. In that the requisite amount of shade has been secured as well as a harmonious touch of general embellishment of the gardens.

With every department of this kind, much interest always centers about the library committee, so that the garden is under the direct supervision of congress. But the superintendent, Mr. W. H. Smith, is the person in immediate charge of the garden, and his popularity is evidenced by the number of years he has occupied this position.

In appearance, Mr. Smith resembles you of the typical picture of the English squires. He is a large, well-proportioned man, with a broad, healthy, square jaw, and a strong, gray hair and a pleasant voice.

Though born in Scotland, his long residence in this country has thoroughly impressed him with the superiority of America as a place of residence, but a little of the Scottish accent can be discerned in his speech, and his love for the land of his birth, and one of his sons, is exhibited in the hobby which has placed him at the head of the list of Baronian collectors.

Here in the quiet beauty of this wonderful garden is a man on the down-hill side of life who has the most wonderful collection of books, magazines and poems relating to Robert Burns that can be found. Wonderful, because its collection has been the work of a lifetime, because some of the volumes are so rare that they are almost priceless and because he has also collected impressions, pamphlets, and everything in the line of oddities that can illustrate the life of the poet and the events with which he was identified and the times in which he lived.

A Bargain List For You

48 pairs	Women's fine extension sole Kid Lace Shoes, worth.....	\$4.00 for \$2.99
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25 pairs	Men's full hand-made Calf Shoes, worth.....	5.00 for 3.50
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6 pairs	Men's fine Lace Hunting Boots, worth.....	5.00 for 3.99

Clothing Department.

200	Men's Bull Dog Jeans, Britches.....	69c
100	dozen Men's heavy Cotton Socks, worth.....	10c for 5c
20	dozen Men's Work Shirts.....	for 25c
45	dozen Men's heavy Cassimere Suits, worth.....	\$6 to \$8 50 for \$4.99
100	Men's fine Derby Hats, worth.....	\$4 to \$5 for \$2.50

Above prices will rule on Saturday, Dec. 9th.

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